CUNNEEN ANSWERS ALL OF 'EM

SIRVEE PAID TO FURNACEVILLE O. WAS RETROACTIVE.

On Material Aiready Excavated, by Contract, at 28 Cents-No Hard Pan There, Anyway-Cheers for Secretary John Hay Interrupt Speech by Towne.

Attorney-General Cunneen handled the Furnacaville graft without gloves at Caraegie Hall last night. The meeting was arranged by the Citizens' Independent Democracy, of which Francis Burton Harrison used to be the president, and it was intended that the Attorney-General should be the principal speaker, because the organization which arranged the meeting is redhot for the election of Herrick and Harrison. Charles A. Towne was introduced as the first speaker by the chairman, Edward A. Crowninshield. The hall was about threequarters filled when Mr. Towne began talking on national issues. After nearly two hours it was not so full and he said:

"To-morrow night in this place, and I sincerely hope to a larger audience, John Hay and other Republicans are to speak. I should like to ask John Hay, or any other Republican, why a war which began with the liberation of one people ended with the

subjugation of another." The mention of the name of the Secretary of State provided a whirlwind of applause, and Mr. Towne had to wait a while before

he could make himself heard.

Some thought the cheers showed that a good many Republicans are going to State Democratic campaign meetings nowadays good many Republicans are going to state
Democratic campaign meetings nowadays
and some thought that everybody wants
to cheer for the Secretary of State.

It was nearly 10:30 when Mr. Cunneen
got a look-in. He got a vociferous and got a look-in. He got a vociferous and enthusiastic welcome. He said:

Speech of John Cunneen. New York city will pay over 70 per cent. over \$70,000,000, exclusive of interest, of the cost of improving the canals, providing it is assessed directly upon the property of the State; while if it is assessed indirectly the city's proportion will be much more. So the city of New York is very greatly interested that the improvement of the canals are conducted in an efficient economical conducted in an efficient, economical

be conducted in an efficient, economical and expeditious way. This is my excuse for again referring to a topic which has been much discussed in this State.

I refer to the credit of \$18,618 for excavating rock where no rock existed to the Furnaceville Iron Company. This item is not so important in its amount as it is in the content of is not so important in its amount as it is in its character. Men who voted against me when I proposed that this item be charged to the contractors are candidates before the people, and if elected will have an important part in conducting the great public work in which this State is now engaged. I invited public attention to this item several weeks ago. Since then it has been discussed by the great men and the little men of the Republican party in the State. I am not going to take the time now to point out the inconsistencies in these discussions. I wish to bring your attention to a few salient facts about which there can be no controversy. can be no controversy.

EXTRA COMPENSATION FORBIDDEN. The Constitution of this State (Article VII., section 9) says: "No extra compensation will, section 9) says: "No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the Canal Board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract."

This last sentence was intended to prevent This last sentence was intended to prevent just what was done under the Furnaceville Iron Company contract—the awarding of the contract to a favorite as the lowest bidder, and then making extra compensation, on some pretence or other, afterward, to make the contract profitable. If a contract to excavate earth proves to be unjust or oppressive because the parties to the contract were mutually mistaken, and instead of earth it was rock, then the State's agents have no authority to make extra compensation for excavating the rock. Their only power to relieve the contractor is confined to granting his application to cancel his contract, that the work may be again advertised and awarded after competitive bids.

again advertised and awarded after competitive bids.

Statutes have been passed in this State intended to carry the provisions of the Constitution, to which I have invited your attention, into effect, which provide that no work shall be contracted for upon any of the canals until the engineers ascertain with all practicable accuracy the quantity and quality of all materials to be used, and make a statement thereof, which, "with the maps, plans and specifications corresponding to those and specifications corresponding to those adopted by the Canal Board and on file in the office of the State Engineer, is publicly exhibited to every person proposing or desiring to make a proposal for such work."

The State Engineer made plans, which included maps and drawings, of the work to be done under the contract on Section 9 at Albion. This showed the amount of

matter to be excavated for the purpose of deepening the canal as 195,000 cubic yards. This matter to be excavated could be identified by the plans and specifications as definitely as one's house can be identified by the name of its street and its number. When the plans were prepared the Superintendent of Public Works advertised for contractors to make bids to do the work. NOTHING BUT EARTH IN THE SURVEYS

In the estimate filed pursuant to statute there was no reference to rock, stone or hard pan, or anything except earth. Bear in mind that the preliminary surveys and investigation necessary to enable the engineers to discharge their duty of estimating the quantity and quality of material had been made and that this estimate, describing the expensions as earth and earth only. peen made and that this estimate, describ-ing the excavation as earth, and earth only, was the result of this. There are different kinds of earth, such as clay, sand, loam and hard pan. The cost of excavating those not depend on the mere fact that earth to be excavated, since it is more difficult to excavate clay than sand and hard pan than loam. The conditions under which the work was to be done would also affect e cost, the formation of the ground at e sides of the canal, and various other

circumstances It is very clear, therefore, that the contractors who bid to remove the 195,000 yards of earth under Contract No. 9 looked the material over to learn the facts necesthe material over to learn the facts necessary to enable them to decide what it would cost to remove it and how much to bid. It made no difference what it was called. The question was: "What was its character? What would it cost to remove it?" If the engineer, in the estimate, had called it iton instead of earth the cost of moving it would be the contractor would would be the same, and the contractor bid the same price as if it had been called earth.

There were several bids made to excavate this 195,000 cubic yards of material. 28 CENTS A YARD WAS THE CONTRACT PRICE. Nixon & Bowles, who lived at Albion, and had the advantage of personal knowledge of the territory, offered to excavate it for 20½ cents per cubic yard. Charles A. Danoids, an experienced contractor on Danolds, an experienced contractor on panal work, who lived at Fagle Harbor, in the immediate vicinity of the work, offered to do it for 20 cents. The Warrenoffered to do it for 20 cents. The Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company of 81 Fulton street, New York city, offered to excavate it for 26 cents. E. D. MacDougall of Auburn offered to do it for 30 cents. F. C. Lauer and S. W. Hagaman of Rochester, offered to do it for 35 cents. Fred A. Gott & Co. of Buffalo, bid 25 cents. Michael J. Dady of 40 Court street, Brooklyn, bid 27 cents. Whitmore, Rauler & Williams of Rochester bid 33 cents. The Furnaceville Iron Company bid 28 cents, and their bid was accepted as the lowest formal bid and a contract made between it and the State, by which the company agreed and the State, by which the company agreed to remove 195,000 cubic yards of material called earth in the plans, and the State agreed to pay it for so doing 28 cents per cubic yard. The moment the contract was signed, the contractor became obliged to remove that material, whether it should prove that material, whether it should prove to be loose or compacted earth, for the agreed price of 28 cents a yard, and the State became obliged to pay that price, irrespective of whether it should prove to be excessive or moderate.

NO POWER TO MAKE A RETROACTIVE \$1 RATE. After about 17,000 yards of that material had been removed by the contractor under his contract and payment had been made

for doing so at the contract price the Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer and Surveyor had no more power to
make a new contract, agreeing to pay \$1
a yard for excavation which had already
been done for 28 cents a yard, than the present superintendent and engineer would
have to make a contract now binding the
State to pay \$3 a yard for the same work
and put their hands still deeper into the
treasury of the State to get more money
to pay the Furnaceville Iron Company.
The \$18,618 in question was taken out of
the treasury without right. It was "extra
compensation" paid without consideration
to the contractor and in violation of that
part of the Constitution already read.

EX-GOV. BLACK'S DEFENCE OFODELL BIDDLED

EX-GOV. BLACK'S DEFENCE OF ODELL RIDDLED I notice that Gov. Black declares that ecause this was done during his administration the wrong could not be corrected under Gov. Odell's administration, when the contractor came to settle his accounts with

If one of Gov. Black's clients had employed a contractor to build a house and employed an architect to superintend the work who had wrongfully overpaid the contractor \$18,000, would he advise his client that, when the contractor \$18,000, would be advise his client that, when the contractor came to settle up and to ask the surrender of the deposit and the security which the client held for the faithful performance of the contract, the client could not charge back the wrongful payment upon settlement of the account and take it from the amount then payable to the

Gov. Black is reported as saying that this payment was required by law. I want to say to you that there is no law in the State say to you that there is no law in the State
of New York which requires one to wrong
the State. The Governor should know
this, because in the somewhat similar case
of Grannis & O'Connor vs. the Comptroller
decided by the Court of Appeals and in
which Judge Parker wrote the opinion,
it was distinctly held that a mandamus
would not lie to compel the Comptroller
to pay out of the State treasury an excessive
and unconscionable claim

ELIHU ROOT IN ERROR.

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In a speech at the Union League Club Mr. Root stated that he had examined the papers in this matter and "found the fact to be that the contract of the Furnace-ville Iron Company provided that rock should include hard pan."

Mr. Root is in error. The original contract of the Furnaceville Iron Company contained no such provision. General specifications were attached to the contract, it is true, which were calculated to cover every kind of work which under any circumstances might be contracted for, but only those parts of the specifications which referred to the work included in the contract became a part of it. If the contract had required excavation of rock and the excavation of earth and it became necessary afterward to decide what was rock and what was earth the provision to which Mr. Root refers might have had application, but as there was no agreement to excavate rock in the contract, the provisions to which he refers were no more a part of the contract of the Furnaceville Iron Company than were the provisions in the same specifications for removing trees, fences and brush.

It was not until after practically all

brush.

It was not until after practically all the 18,618 cubic yards had been excavated that the supplemental contract was made, and it was then attempted to make the provisions of the specifications to which Mr. Root refers a part of the contract. This attempt was as unlawful as it would be for the present Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer and Surveyor to make a contract now still more into make a contract now still more increasing the compensation. AND THERE WAS NO HARD PAN, ANYWAY,

But the all important fact should not be overlooked that there was neither hard pan nor rock excavated. If there had been, the State's engineers, in making the preliminary examinations, or some of the contractors who examined the material the contractors who examined the material and offered to excavate it, or some of the workmen who used picks and shovels in the bottom of the canal would have discovered it. The geologists who examined the spoil banks or some of the owners of property in the vicinity would have discovered it. Rock or hard pan is not fertile and would not grow corn or potatoes, as the excavated matter now does. It could not have been excavated by the same tool used to excavate earth, in the same manner, at the same time and at the same expense if it had been either rock or hard pan, and the contractor would not have waited four months and until so much work had been done without applying for relief under his contract, pursuant to the provisions of the

done without applying for relief under his contract, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution.

The more this question is examined, the more points of view from which it is observed, the more apparent it becomes that the money of the State was unjustly taken from the treasury and paid without right to the contractor and that the action of the Republican members of the Canal Board on the subject cannot be justified. NOW IS THE CHANCE TO STOP THE GRAFT. Consider that nearly \$300,000 has now

been expended on account of the \$101,000,000 improvement and that a single contract been expended on account of the \$101,000,000 improvement and that a single contract for work has not yet been signed.

Consider that the last Legislature and the Governor created a commission of appraisers of lands to be taken in the barge canal work at salaries and expenses aggregating \$25,000 a year; that these men have nothing to appraise, even, yet, but that they were appointed at the very first opportunity by the Governor, in fact in such haste that the civil service requirements could not be complied with; that the secretary of that commission, who receives an annual salary of \$3,000 a year, receives his pay checks monthly by mail at the building occupied by the Republican national and State committees

Consider that the Republican members of the Canal Board insist on adhering to the old plan of unit prices and classifications, which affords constant opportunity for false estimates and false classifications and repetition of the misconduct which characterized the Furnaceville Iron Company and Dwyer, Grannis and O'Connor transactions.

nor transactions.

Bear in mind that a board of advisory engineers appointed by Gov. Odell to scrutize the conduct of this work is intrenched inize the conduct of this work is intrenched in office until it shall have been completed. Will it not be wise to have the power divided between the two parties—to select a Democratic Canal Board to conduct the business under the eye of the present Republican board of engineers?

If, having considered these facts, you think so, vote the Democratic ticket by making a voting mark under the star,

making a voting mark under the star, but if you must vote under some other em-

The Weather,

The storm centre which was over the Lake re-gions on Monday passed into eastern Canada yesterday, leaving cloudy and rainy conditions in all the districts berdering the Great Lakes, except there was a light fall of snow in eastern Minnesota

and northern Michigan. A storm of some severity was central on the west coast of Texas. The winds were high and in-creasing in force over the west Gulf and iniand over Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. Rain was falling over Texas and extending northeastward. The pressure was high over the Central States and west to the Rocky Mountains, with clear, colder

The temperature was down to freezing point or The temperature was down to freezing point or below in Montana, the Dakotas, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, northern Michigan, Nebraska, Colo-rado, northern Texas, North Carolina. Virginia and Vermont. Heavy frost occurred in parts of Tennessee and the middle Atlantic States and Georgia. It was warmer in most of the middle Atlantic section and New England. In this city the day was fair and warmer, winds

light and fresh southerly; average Sumidity 57 per cent.: barometer, corrected to read to sea level, temperature yesterday, as recorded by the

The temperature 'searchay' and annexed table; 1964. 1903. 1904. 1909. 1904. 1909. 1904. 1909. 1904. 1909. 19 The highest temperature, 64° at 3 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania,

New Jersey and Delaware, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; fresh west winds. For western New York, occasional rain to-day and to-morrow fresh west winds, becoming southerly.

For New England, fair to-day, colder in north-west portion; to-morrow, partly cloudy; fresh west to south winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow, rain;

variable winds. For western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow, rain; yariable winds, becoming fresh SPOOK PLAGUES SERVANTS.

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Union Square New York

blem, then don't fail to make a mark in the voting space before the name of each can-didate on the Democratic ticket who you desire should be elected.

The question has been asked why I did not expose the conduct of the Republican members of the Canal Board with reference members of the Canal Board with reference to this item sconer. The action of the Canal Board on this item, and the name of the principal officer and stockholder of the company, was published in The Sun and I think in other New York newspapers, very soon after the action of the board was taken. There was no occasion for me to expose it. Everything in the conduct of the State Government of which I complain has been of public record since its occurrence. The proper place to redress the errors complained of is in the voting booth, when the public jury shall render its virdict. The discussion relating to that act is now going on, and this is the only occasion when I could with profit and advantage to the public discuss these matters.

BRIBERY IN TAXATION.

BRIBERY IN TAXATION. In all the counties outside of New York in all the counties outside of New York city Republican newspapers are appealing for the votes of their readers because the burden of taxation has been lightened.

For instance, I read in the Albany Journal that: "In 1893 the county of Renseelaer paid as its share of the State tax, \$161,953.47. In 1903 it paid \$9,041.49—an anual saving of \$152,911.98. This is the Republican record."

If the statement is true, then it is clearly evident that Rensselaer county does not pay its just portion of the public expense. This is because unjust and partial laws have been enacted which operate in its favor and we have the Republican party with the Executive at its head, boasting of this discrimination and appealing for the support of the people of Rensselaer county because injustice has been done to others for their benefit.

Is not this bribery in its practical results? Doesn't it amount to saying to the country

Is not this bribery in its practical results?
Doesn't it amount to saying to the country
people: "Vote for me and in the execution
of the government I will compel the city of
New York to pay your taxes?"

Does it make any difference whether you
put money into the pockets of a taxpayer to buy his vote, or whether you enable him to keep money which belongs to
others for the same consideration?

Is not this perversion of the government
designed to promote virtue and honesty
into an agency to work injustice? Should
it not be the alm of the government to promote a spirit of pride on the part of every
citizen because he pays his just portion of
the expenses of the government which
protects him?

BEET SUGAR FOR STATE HOSPITALS.

Referring to the beet sugar subsidy which a advised Gov. Odell was unconstitutional, fr. Cunneen said:

Mr. Cunneen said:

It appears by the December vouchers of 1903, on file in the Comptroller's office, that the Empire Beet Sugar Company sold 205,907 pounds of sugar to the State hospitals, for \$8,861.08. It appears by the November and December vouchers of 1903, on file in the Comptroller's office, that the Binghamton Beet Sugar Company sold 13,500 pounds of sugar to the State hospitals for \$591.40, making a total included in the vouchers of these two months, for these two factories, of \$9,452.48. It is probable that there were other sales It is probable that there were other sales to these hospitals during other months, and it is probable that there have been sales as well to the charity institutions of the State. I have not extended my of the State. I have not extended my investigations far enough to be able to say, but the investigations that I have made show that there has already been paid to these corporations from the treasury of the State \$286,329.39, including \$252,396.72

in bountles. These figures are of startling importance These fixtures are of starting importance to the taxpayers of the city of New York, in view of the methods by which the taxes of this State are imposed. Who are the stockholders in these corporations, who profit by this patronage?

FREAK TAX LAWS

FREAK TAX LAWS.

Among freak taxation Mr. Cunneen enumerated the State Excise law which created unnecessary State offices and expenditures, and the death transfer tax law which involves more multiplication of offices and costs the State 6 per cent. of the amount collected, while if the tax were levied in the life time of the property owner it could be collected by the local officials without extra expense. This works injustice, he said, because the right of individuals to take land by deed of gift is not taxed while their right to take it by devise is taxed. These two tax laws with the general and special franchise tax laws cost the special franchise tax laws cost the

and special franchise tax laws cost the State \$796,386,34 a year.

A different rule of apportionment is provided in nearly every instance, and the parties to be affected by the tax are mostly dependent upon the political party in control of the government for favor. The greater part of this expense, Mr. Cunneen said, could be saved and a large number of employees could be discharged from the service of the State if a uniform method of collecting the revenues of the State should be adopted. I am not contending that an excise tax should not be imposed, nor am I contending that franchises should not be taxed, but they should be taxed

that an excise tax should not be imposed, nor am I contending that franchises should not be taxed, but they should be taxed under general laws, administered by the State constitutional officers and the regular officers of the subdivisions of the State.

I have not, of course, brought attention to all of the burcaus and to all of the departments and to all of the expenses that have been brought into existence under the peculiar methods of government to which I refer. I only produce a few samples, and from these you may readily account for the great increase in the expense of governing this State, and you may readily see that this increase is not as the Governor contends, due to an increase in the population of the State, but rather to the enactment of laws having for their prime purpose the creation of places and to build up and maintain a political machine.

MAYOR TO STUMP THE STATE, Not the West-One of His Speeches Will Be in Newburgh.

Mayor McClellan will not make campaign speeches in Chicago and the West as he intended, but will confine his itinerary to this State, the Democratic national committee having released him from his engagements at the request of the State engagements at the request of the State committee. The Mayor will start on his stumping tour next Wednesday. He is down to speak at Hudson. Newburgh and Troy. He may also speak in Rochester. When he returns he will be one of the orators. at the great mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy, which will be the closing event of the Democratic campaign here.

Registration in Jersey City.

In Jersey City yesterday 18,939 names were added to the registry lists, making a were added to the right, hat, hat, and total of 47,889 for the three days, or an increase of 2,887 over the registry for the fall of 1903. These figures break the registration records in the city. The principal increases were in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards.

DICK CONNOLLY'S OLD HOME HAS ROUGH HOUSE GHOST.

Peers in Their Faces, Slams Them on the Floor and Sends Them Skipping Without Their Wages or Manieure Sets

-Tweed's Pail or a British Officer?

A rough house ghost, possibly that of "Dick" Connolly, Comptroller of New York under the Tweed ring, is walking again in the old Connolly mansion, overlooking the Hudson in 181st street. It's a wild, excitable ghost, that slams shutters and unlocks doors and pulls people out of bed, and just eats servant girls alive. As if it weren't hard enough to keep girls out there in the suburbs, the ghost has butted in on the family of Howard B. Moore, who lives in a wing of the old mansion, and scared out squadrons of maids in the past

The Connolly house is about fifty years old. It was built by a brother of Dick Connolly as a country mansion in the time when that upper corner of Manhattan was the wilderness. It was a splendid house in those times-twenty rooms and servants' quarters in the basement, stables, an imposing carriage entrance and a view which swept the Hudson. Dick Connolly lived there after his brother. He used to spend his share of the Tweed swag in lavish entertaining. Connolly went abroad after the crash. His brother followed, and both died in France. The mansion passed into the hands of administrators, and the McInerny family moved in as caretakers.

About that time the ghost made its appearance. First it used to slam shutters. They couldn't keep a shutter tied, say the McInerny's. They used to hear it slamming in the night and find the cords loosened. Neither could they keep any door locked. In the morning it would be open and banging in the wind.

One evening a wayfaring woman came down the road and begged a lodging for the night. The McInernys charitably took her An hour or so after every one had gone to bed the household was roused by a wild, awful scream. They rushed into the big main hall of the mansion. There was the guest on her knees in her night clothes, crossing herself and praying aloud.

When she got calm enough to talk she told them that she had been awakened by a man who was looking into her face. She put her hands over her eyes. Something seized her, dragged her into the next room, slammed her on the floor and left her. She dressed and left in a hurry, but all that night they heard footsteps from the upper floor. The next wayfarer was an old Irish

woman. She sat on the porch in the twilight, when the family saw her drop on her knees as the other woman had done and

light, when the family saw her drop on her knees as the other woman had done and beat her breast.

"Look! Look!" she cried. "Don't you see the gentleman in the tree—the little gentleman wearin' the white cockade?"

No one else saw it, but the old Irish woman took her pack and ifed the premises.

Two servants from the Connolly household went up to the house to pack up the furniture. They, too, awoke the house with their yells. They had been wakened by an awful banging of shutters, and had seen a man who came over and peered into their faces. It was a ghost, sure. They could see through him. They took their bedding and slept on the lawn.

After the furniture was packed and the McInernys gave up their job as caretakers the place was leased for an old people's home. The home didn't succeed for several reasons, mainly because the servants wouldn't stay. A negro servant had her face peered into in the dead of night. A Swedish girl had the experience of being dragged into the hall and slammed on the floor. Indeed, this ghost seems to have it in for servants, and there are citizens of Harlem who believe that it is the spook of one who encountered the suburban servant problem in life and is getting

spook of one who encountered the suburban servant problem in life and is getting even in eternity.

It's a mean advantage to take of other struggling householders.

The house was left to the ghost for a long time, until Howard B. Moore, a painter, took a wing of it several years ago. He leaves two brothers, Gabriel, who is associated with young Richard in the livery business, and Whitfield, who is in the Internal Revenue Service. took a wing of it several years ago. From the first, he had a desperate time with servants. The first girl he hired came down to breakfast the second morning in a dreadful state of nerves. She dropped every-thing she touched. Then she developed hysterics, in the midst of which she took her bundle in one hand and her hat in the other and ran for a car without waiting

to talk about pay.

The next was a Swedish girl. She got dinner the first night, but when the family got up next morning there was no breakfast. They inspected her room. She had gone, leaving all her baggage. She never came back to claim it; the Moores still have her Sunday gown and her manicure set. No girl ever stayed with them a week.

The Moores never saw the ghost. Nothing The Moores never saw the ghost. Nothing

but queer noises ever betrayed its presence In desperation, Moore went to Rudolph Heig, superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House, and hired a likely negro boy. In the morning the boy was green and trembling. He sneaked away from the house and back downtown like a whipthe nouse and back downtown like a willipped dog. Afterward he told Mr. Heig the same old story about a noise at midnight and a face staring into his own. The ghost had pulled the bed clothes off him, dragged them to the floor and departed. When the boy got nerve to crawl out and cover himself again the clothes were mys-

when the boy got herve to craw out and cover himself again, the clothes were mysteriously yanked off once more.

"Ah wouldn't stay for a hundred a week, boss," he told Mr. Heig.
The Moores got another servant last week, a likely Irish girl. She left yesterday without explanations. She just packed and akinyed. and skipped.

and skipped.

The region is great on ghosts. It's where the battle of Fort Washington was fought in the Revolution. One can dig up a cannon ball almost anywhere. There used to be a headless Hessian roaming those banks of the Hudson, thereabouts, but he hasn't been seen lately. But just after the Connollys built there

they dug up in their garden the skeleton of a man in a British officer's uniform. Many of the old inhabitants of Harlem believe that he's the ghost. They've added to it a story of buried treasures. Others hold that it is Connolly, the "Slippery Dick" of the Tweed gang, come back to the spot where he squandered the earnings of the

Those who hold to the theory of the Those who hold to the theory of the British officer say that the Connolly servants would have recognized "Slippery Dick" if he had been the spook which peered into their faces the night when they packed up. Still, if this is the British officer, it's rather irregular for a ghost to haunt a house which was built long after he became a ghost. The identity of that spook is worrying upper Harlem a good deal.

ELMIRA WELCOMES HERRICK. Candidate Denies Saying That He Didn't

Want Votes of Roosevelt Men. ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25 .- Elmira and the southern tier gave Justice Herrick its warmest greeting to-night. Prominent citizens called upon the Democratic candidate at the Hotel Rathbun for nearly two hours this afternoon, and to-night Mr. Herrick rode in a carriage at the head of the longest and noisiest political parade ever held here.

The Casino rink, the city's largest auditorium, was much too small to hold the crowd that wanted to hear him. John B. Stanchfield presided at the mass meeting Judge Herrick at the outset of his speech emphatically denied that he made in Platts-burg the statement attributed to him by Republican papers, that he did not want any one to vote for him who would also vote for Roosevelt. He denied also that he had likened the President to ex-Police (hief Devery

FISKE ENTERTAINED MRS.

IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE" APPEALS TO HER AS A CLEVER BOOK.

The Heroine of "Becky Sharp" Delighted With Miriam Michelson's Masterpiece -A Story Full of Striking Situations and Forceful Character Drawings.

Mrs. Fiske, whose continued success in Becky Sharp," at the Manhattan Theatre, has added fame to her great reputation, has sent a line to the publishers, in which she says: "'In the Bishop's Carriage' is a clever and entertaining story."



"In the Bishop's Carriage" is a book of cleverness; cleverness intensified, exalted and complete: cleverness the like of which you have not seen. The style is cleverbold in epigram, novel in paradox, quaint in ingenuity. The plot is clever, with tangle after tangle quickly involved and dextrously unwoven. The moral is still more clever, for it shows that the best way to be clever is to be good. But cleverest of all is the heroine, the mad, glad, bad Nance Olden; the pretty, brave and noble Nance

POSTMASTER VAN COTT DEAD.

Continued from First Page.

but which compelled the resignation of his son from the place of superintendent of the city delivery. Young Van Cott resigned last summer Most keenly of all, it was said yesterday,

Most keenly of all, it was said yesterday, Mr. Van Cott felt the recent arrest of his son on the charge of attempting to colonize voters in the Fifth Assembly district.

There was also a story in circulation around the Federal Buliding yesterday afternoon that Mr. Van Cott had been notified by the Post Office Department that, if he saw fit to resign soon, his resignation would be accepted. Color was given to this story by a remark of an old friend of his in the building when the news of the Postmaster's death reached there. This man said:

Postmaster's death reached there. This man said:

"They wanted his resignation this morning, and they got it this afternoon."
Assistant Postmaster Morgan was asked about this, and said:

"I have heard nothing of any such thing, and I don't believe a word of it. Mr. Van Cott had planned to go to Washington this week, but not, so far as I know, in connection with any such thing as his resignation." tion."
Mr. Van Cott was a widower, his wife

Mr. Van Cott was president and a di-rector of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company and secretary and di-

rector of the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines. He was also one of the founder and the first president of the West Side Bank. He was a member of the New York and Republican clubs. Mr. Van Cott was at the monthly meet-

ing of the Republican county committee in the Charities Building last Thursday night. Only a few members of the committee had answered the call, and it was impossible to

Secretary Mathews, who took the chair, told the few members present that a quorum had not been expected, as it was the night before registration, when all the leaders would have to be at their clubs. "Then we ought to have been notified that there was no need of us coming here," said Mr. Van Cott.

"The chair will take a motion to adjourn, said Mr. Mathews.

"The chair will take a motion to adjourn," said Mr. Mathews.

"Well, there seems to be no life in this committee," said Mr. Van Cott. "The members act like dead ones, and I move that we adjourn to meet next time in Greenwood Cemetery."

Mr. Van Cott was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as late as Sunday night. Although he seemed to be physically in good health, it was noticeable that he was under great mental stress. Once, while referring to the "pounding," as he described it, that he and his son were getting at the instigation, as he said, of certain politicians, he said, with tears running down his cheeks: "I don't mind it for myself, but now they are trying to hit at me through Dick."

Mr. Van Cott was the oldest member, in point of length of service, of the Republican county committee. He had been a member from the time of President Arthur.

The executive committee of the Republican recounty.

The executive committee of the Republican county committee will meet to-day to take action on the death of Postmaster Van Cott. and will make arrangements to be represented at the funeral if the wishes

to be represented at the funeral if the wishes of the family permit.

Senator Platt was not in town, but news of the death of Mr. Van Cott was telephoned to him at his home at Highland Mills. Mr. Platt instructed Mr. Howe, his private secretary, to telegraph at once all details concerning the illness and death of Mr. Van Cott.

A meeting of the general committee of the Fifth district will be held at the Lincoln Club next week to name a new district

THE NEW POSTMASTER Not to Be Named in All Likelihood Until After Election.

Washington, Oct. 25.-Postmaster Van Cott's death was so sudden that the President and his advisers have had no opportunity to consider the appointment of a successor, and under the circumstances would be disinclined to do so thus early. There have been reports of a possible change in the office, and it was rumored to-day that Mr. Van Cott's resignation had been asked for. With reference to this, Postmaster-General Wynne said to-night that there has been no such demand and that a successor had not been considered.

A Cabinet officer said a few days ago after the visit of Capt. F. Norton Goddard to Washington last week that Mr. Van Cott would not be disturbed during his term of office, which would have expired next spring. There is reason for believing that there was an intention not to reappoint Mr. Van was an intention not to reappoint Mr. Van Cott; but New York factional politics were so involved in the selection of his successor that the President intended to take his time, in the hope of being able to effect an arrangement that would be agreeable to all sides. For the present E. M. Morgan, the Assistant Postmaster, will have nominal



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charge of the New York office, in conjunc tion with a representative of Mr. Van Cott's bondsmen, who will not cease to have a part in its control until the accounts of the have been audited and approved and they have been released from their obligations. Mr. Morgan has no authority in law to Mr. Morgan has no authority in law to sign papers involving money transactions and it will be necessary for him to secure the consent of the sureties of Mr. Van Cott before he may do so. It was declared tonight that no successor to Mr. Van Cott would be appointed until after the election. Charles H. Murray and Mr. Goddard have both been talked of. The opinion here is pretty general that Mr. Goddard will not be appointed. It is regarded as certain that Mr. Platt would not consent to his appointment. Capt. Goddard's suggestions as to an overhauling of the office personnel have not met with Senator Platt's approval, and it is certain that President Roosvelt has no intention of taking up these suggestions without giving Senator Platt an ample opportunity to present his views.

Case Against R. Van Cott Drops. It was stated yesterday afternoon, when

news of PostmasterVan Cott's death reached Deputy Attorney-General Collins's office. that absolutely nothing in possession of the Attorney-General connected Mr. Van Cott in any way with the case of his son, Richard Van Cott, now being examined on a charge of colonizing voters in the Fifth Assembly district, an opium smoker named Levy being the chief witness for the prosecution. Levy's record came out in the examination on Monday, and it was announced yesterday that the prosecution will ask for an indefinite adjournment of the

case on account of the Postmaster's death. FINAL ROUND UP FOR HERRICK Ceckran, McClellan, Grout, Stanchfield

and Delany Turn In for the Judge. The managers of the Democratic State campaign have made plans for a rousing finish of the fight to elect Herrick and Harrison. From now until the end of next week every section of the State will be appealed to by Judge Herrick and the leading candidates on the Democratic State

ticket to put an end to Odellism. Speakers known throughout the country for their forcible oratory will help the Judge in this final round up. Among them will be Francis Burton Harrison, Mayor McClellan, Comptroller Grout, W. Bourke Cockran, John B. Stanchfield, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany and John S. Crosby. These

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are the dates and places arranged for some of the speakers:

Herrick—To-night, Binghamton: Oct. 27, Port Jervis; Oct. 28, Grand Central Palace, New York: Oct. 31, Little Falls: Nov. 1, Utica; Nov. 2, Syracuse: Nov. 3, Poughkeepsie.

Harrison—To-night, Bath; Oct. 27, Olean and Salamanca; Oct. 28, Dunkirk; Oct. 29, Batavia; Oct. 31, Rochester from Nov. 1 to election day in Greater New York, at the call of Tammany Hall.

Stanchfield—Oct. 29, Lockport: Oct. 31, Canandaigua; Nov. 1, Utica; Nov. 4, Middletown: Nov. 5, Elmira.

Cockran—Oct. 31, Rochester; Nov. 1, Buffalo; last week open for New York State.

Stapleton—Oct. 28, Herkimer; Oct. 29, Oneonts; Oct. 31, Waterport: Nov. 2, Fulton: Nov. 3, Niagara Falls: Nov. 4, Lockport, McClellan and Delany—Nov. 2, Hudson; Nov. 3, Newburgh; Nov. 4, Troy.

Grout—To-night, Clyde; Oct. 27, Nyack; Oct. 29, Kingston; Nov. 1; Utica; Nov. 2, Syracuse. are the dates and places arranged for some



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